# 第 24 講　文化論

**ポイント**

| |
|---|
| **① 具体例の発見** |
| **② 抽象の発見** |
| **③ 対比の発見** |

次の英文を読んで，後の問いに答えなさい。

The classic English breakfast is part of our national culture. Sometimes also called a ‘fry-up’, it consists of fried eggs, sausages, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, fried bread and often a slice of ‘black pudding’ (blood sausage). It is (1)<u>accompanied by</u> tea or coffee and hot, buttered toast. These days, breakfast may also include other items such as baked beans and fried potatoes.

The tradition of breakfast dates back to the Middle Ages. At this time, there were usually only two meals a day: breakfast and dinner. Breakfast was served mid or late morning, and usually consisted of just weak beer and bread, with perhaps some cheese or cold meat. A generous breakfast was often served by the upper classes at social or ceremonial occasions such as weddings. A wedding ceremony had to take place before noon, so all weddings took place in the mornings. The first meal the newly married couple ate together would therefore be breakfast and became known as the ‘wedding breakfast’.

*NOTE*

By the mid-18th century, breakfast had become an important part of aristocratic life. Breakfasts were (2)<u>unhurried</u> affairs with plenty of silver and glassware on show to impress the host's guests. Newspapers were available for the family and guests to catch up on the day's news. Indeed, it is still socially acceptable today to read newspapers at the breakfast table (a definite taboo at any other meal).

The Victorian era saw a wealthy middle class begin to (3)<u>emerge</u> in British society: as the middle classes went out to work, breakfast began to be served earlier, typically before 9am. Surprisingly, the full English breakfast was also enjoyed by many of the working classes during this period. The hard physical labour and long hours of work in the factories of the Industrial Revolution meant that a healthy, filling meal first thing in the morning was necessary. Even as late as the 1950s, almost half the adult population began their day with a good old English fry-up.

● **時代の S**

・**The 18th century saw** the American Revolution.
**18 世紀に**アメリカ独立戦争が起こった。

● **first thing in the morning「朝一番に」**

・Call me **first thing in the morning**.
**朝一番に**私に電話して。

For some working people nowadays, breakfast midweek is skipped altogether; for many other people, it often consists of just a piece of toast and a cup of instant coffee taken on the move. But at weekends, what could be better than a leisurely full English breakfast with the morning papers?

［Historic UK — The History and Heritage Accommodation Guide］

*aristocratic 貴族の

*NOTE*

1. 下線部（1），（2），（3）に代わる語句として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

（1）accompanied by

A. drunk with　　B. followed by

C. replaced by　　D. served with

（2）unhurried

A. complicated　　B. relaxed　　C. rushed　　D. simple

（3）emerge

A. appear　　B. grow up　　C. succeed　　D. work out

2. 第 1，2 パラグラフの内容と一致するものを選択肢から二つ選びなさい。

A. Black pudding and baked beans are essential ingredients of a traditional English ‘fry-up’.

B. During the Middle Ages, poorer people had a choice between eating breakfast later in the morning, perhaps with some cheese, or taking their meal at dinner time.

C. At larger social events, it was common for members of the upper classes to provide their guests with a morning meal.

D. Once one couple had decided to hold a wedding at noon, everyone else followed their example.

E. The ‘wedding breakfast’ was so named as it was the first meal two people would share together as a married couple.

3. 第 3 パラグラフの内容と一致するものを選択肢から一つ選びなさい。

A. It wasn't until around 1850 that breakfast was a matter of any significance to members of the upper classes.

B. Setting out plenty of expensive items on the breakfast table was a way for a host to show off to his or her guests.

C. Special family newspapers were published to allow guests to read about that day's events in the house.

D. Even today it is still considered quite impolite to look at newspapers over breakfast, in contrast to other times of the day.

4. 第 4，5 パラグラフの内容と一致するものを選択肢から二つ選びなさい。

A. Social changes in the Victorian period, including changes in many people's working patterns, meant that breakfast was eaten earlier than before.

B. Given the tough working conditions in factories leading up to the Industrial Revolution, working men found it surprising to have time for a full breakfast.

C. A traditional breakfast was enjoyed by a clear majority of the British population, well into the latter half of the 20th century.

D. These days, at least some people have given up eating breakfast in the middle of the week at all.

E. Working people often wait until they can sit down at work, to enjoy their toast and coffee.

*NOTE*

## 高３スタンダードレベル英語～読解編～　後期　復習テスト　第二十四回

次の見出し語の意味に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. consist of

① ～に基づいている　② ～を認める　③ ～と戦う　④ ～から成る

2. be accompanied by

① ～が原因だ　② ～に驚く
③ ～が付いてくる　④ ～に取って代わられる

3. date back to

① ～にさかのぼる　② ～のせいにする　③ ～に感謝する　④ ～を思い出す

4. generous

① 元気な　② 気前のよい　③ 倹約の　④ 快適な

5. serve

① ～を出す　② ～を押す　③ ～を引く　④ ～を倒す

6. available

① 区別できる　② 省略できる　③ 理解できる　④ 利用できる

7. catch up on

① ～を追い越す　② ～を見抜く　③ ～に追いつく　④ ～を思いつく

8. taboo

① 伝統　② 禁忌　③ 故郷　④ 入れ墨

9. emerge

① 出現する　② 泣く　③ 消える　④ 進む

10. physical labour

① 海外旅行　② 隠居生活　③ 肉体労働　④ 知的労働

*NOTE*

# 高３　スタンダードレベル英語～読解編～　第 24 講　解答

< 解答 >

1.（1）D　　（2）B　　（3）A

2. C，E

3. B

4. A，D

< 問題と選択肢の訳 >

1.

（1）～が付いてくる

A. ～といっしょに飲まれる　　B. ～があとについてくる

C. ～に取って代わられる　　**D. ～といっしょに出される**

（2）急がない

A. 複雑な　　**B. ゆっくりした**　　C. 急いだ　　D. 単純な

（3）出現する

**A. 現れる**　　B. 成長する　　C. 成功する　　D. うまくいく

2.

A.　ブラックプディングとベイクドビーンズが伝統的なイングランドの「フライ料理」の不可欠な材料だ。

B. 中世の間，より貧しい人々は，ときにいくらかのチーズのある朝食を午前中の遅くに食べるか，夕食の時間に食事をとるかを選べた。

**C. より大きな社会的なイベントでは，上流階級の人たちが招待客に朝の食事を提供することが普通だった。**

D. 一度一組の夫婦が正午に結婚式を開くことに決めたら，他のみんなはその例に従った。

**E.「ウェディングブレックファスト」は，2 人の人間が結婚した夫婦として一緒に共有する最初の食事だったので，そう名付けられた。**

3.

A. およそ 1850 年まで，朝食は上流階級の人たちにとってまったく重要なものではなかった。

**B. 高価な品をたくさん朝食のテーブルに並べることは，ホストが招待客に見せびらかすやり方だった。**

C. 招待客がその家のその日の出来事を読むことができるように，特別な家族新聞が発行された。

D. 今日でさえ，一日の他の時間と対照的に，朝食を食べながら新聞を見ることはとても無礼だといまだに考えられている。

4.

**A. 多くの人の働き方の変化も含めた，ビクトリア朝時代の社会変革は，朝食が以前より早く食べられることを意味した。**

B. 産業革命につながる工場の過酷な労働条件を考慮すると，働く男性は朝食をしっかりと食べる時間を持つことを意外に感じた。

C. 伝統的な朝食は，ゆうに 20 世紀の後半になるまで，英国民の明確な大多数が享受していた。

**D. 最近では，週の半ばで朝食を食べることをやめてしまう人が少なくとも一部にいる。**

E. 働く人々は，トーストとコーヒーを味わうのを，職場で席に着くまで待つことが多い。

< 全訳 >

伝統的なイングランドの朝食は私たちの国の文化の一部だ。時に「フライ料理」とも呼ばれるもので，目玉焼き，ソーセージ，ベーコン，トマト，マッシュルーム，揚げパンとたいていは一枚の「ブラックプディング（血の（ブラッド）ソーセージ)」から成る。それに紅茶かコーヒー，ほかほかのバタートーストが付いてくる。最近では，朝食にはベイクドビーンズやフライドポテトのような他の品も付いているかもしれない。

朝食の伝統は中世までさかのぼる。この時期は，たいてい一日二食しかなかった。朝食と夕食だ。朝食は午前中の半ばかそれより後に出され，たいていはアルコール度数の低いビールやパンだけで，場合によっては，チーズや冷製の肉があることもあった。豪勢な朝食は，結婚のような社会的な，あるいは儀式の場で上流階級によって出されることが多かった。結婚式を正午前に行わなければならなかったので，すべての結婚式が午前中に行われた。新婚の夫婦が一緒に食べた最初の食事は，それゆえに朝食であり，「ウェディングブレックファスト」として知られるようになった。

18 世紀半ばまでには，朝食は貴族の生活の重要な一部になった。朝食は，ホストの招待客を感動させるために，たくさんの銀製，ガラス製の食器を並べた，ゆっくりしたものであった。その日のニュースを知るために，家族や招待客は新聞を読むことができた。確かに，朝食の席で新聞を読むことは，今日でも社会的に受け入れられている（他ではどの食事でも明らかな禁止行為だが）。

ビクトリア朝時代に，裕福な中流階級が英国社会に登場し始めた。中流階級は仕事のために外出したので, 朝食がより早く, 典型的には午前 9 時前に出されるようになった。驚くことに，この時期には，イングランド式の完全な朝食を，労働階級の多くも食べていた。産業革命期の工場での厳しい肉体労働や長時間労働は, 健康的でお腹いっぱいになる食事が朝一番に必要であることを意味していた。1950 年代になっても,成人のほぼ半分が古き良きイングランド式フライ料理で一日を始めていた。

今日の労働者の中には, 週の半ばの朝食を完全に抜く人もいる。他の多くの人にとって，それは移動中にとるたった一枚のトーストと一杯のインスタントコーヒーから成ることが多い。しかし，週末は新聞の朝刊とゆっくりしたイングランド式朝食の完全版より良いものがありうるだろうか。

## 第 24 講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | classic | 伝統的な |
| 2 | breakfast | 朝食 |
| 3 | consist of | ～から成る |
| 4 | be accompanied by | ～が付いてくる |
| 5 | these days | 最近 |
| 6 | include | ～を含んでいる |
| 7 | tradition | 伝統 |
| 8 | date back to | ～にさかのぼる |
| 9 | the Middle Ages | 中世 |
| 10 | meal | 食事 |
| 11 | serve | （食べ物など）を出す |
| 12 | generous | 気前のよい，豪勢な |
| 13 | upper | 上流の |
| 14 | ceremonial | 儀式の |
| 15 | occasion | 場面 |
| 16 | wedding | 結婚式 |
| 17 | couple | 夫婦 |
| 18 | aristocratic | 貴族の |
| 19 | unhurried | 急がない |
| 20 | affair | 事柄 |
| 21 | plenty of | たくさんの |
| 22 | glassware | ガラス食器 |
| 23 | impress | ～を感動させる |
| 24 | available | 利用できる |
| 25 | catch up on | ～に追いつく，（新しい情報）を知る |
| 26 | indeed | 実際に，確かに |
| 27 | socially | 社会的に |
| 28 | acceptable | 受け入れられる |
| 29 | definite | 明確な |
| 30 | taboo | タブー，禁忌（きんき） |
| 31 | era | 時代 |
| 32 | wealthy | 裕福な |
| 33 | emerge | 出現する |
| 34 | typically | 典型的に，たいていは |
| 35 | physical labour | 肉体労働 |
| 36 | the Industrial Revolution | 産業革命 |
| 37 | filling | お腹を満たす |
| 38 | nowadays | 今日 |
| 39 | midweek | 週半ば |
| 40 | skip | ～を省く，抜かす |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41 | on the move | 移動中に |
| 42 | leisurely | ゆっくりした |

**第 24 講　音読用白文**　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

The classic English breakfast is part of our national culture. Sometimes also called a ‘fry-up’, it consists of fried eggs, sausages, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, fried bread and often a slice of ‘black pudding’ (blood sausage). It is accompanied by tea or coffee and hot, buttered toast. These days, breakfast may also include other items such as baked beans and fried potatoes.

The tradition of breakfast dates back to the Middle Ages. At this time, there were usually only two meals a day: breakfast and dinner. Breakfast was served mid or late morning, and usually consisted of just weak beer and bread, with perhaps some cheese or cold meat. A generous breakfast was often served by the upper classes at social or ceremonial occasions such as weddings. A wedding ceremony had to take place before noon, so all weddings took place in the mornings. The first meal the newly married couple ate together would therefore be breakfast and became known as the ‘wedding breakfast’.

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The Victorian era saw a wealthy middle class begin to emerge in British society: as the middle classes went out to work, breakfast began to be served earlier, typically before 9am. Surprisingly, the full English breakfast was also enjoyed by many of the working classes during this period. The hard physical labour and long hours of work in the factories of the Industrial Revolution meant that a healthy, filling meal first thing in the morning was

necessary. Even as late as the 1950s, almost half the adult population began their day with a good old English fry-up.

For some working people nowadays, breakfast midweek is skipped altogether; for many other people, it often consists of just a piece of toast and a cup of instant coffee taken on the move. But at weekends, what could be better than a leisurely full English breakfast with the morning papers?

# 高3　スタンダードレベル英語　～読解編～　後期　復習テスト　解答

< 第二十四回 >

1. ④　　2. ③　　3. ①　　4. ②

5. ①　　6. ④　　7. ③　　8. ②

9. ①　　10. ③